

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED RESOLUTION

Citations Affected: Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 15 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Synopsis: Elimination of gender specific references. Removes gender specific references from the Constitution of the State of Indiana. Makes certain other technical changes.

Effective: This proposed amendment must be agreed to by two consecutive general assemblies and ratified by a majority of the state's voters voting on the question to be effective.

Dvorak

January 7, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 15 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana concerning gender references.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. The following amendment to the Constitution of the
State of Indiana is proposed and agreed to by this, the One Hundred
Nineteenth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and is referred
to the next General Assembly for reconsideration and agreement.
SECTION 2. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS: Section 4. No preference shall be given, by law, to any
creed, religious society, or mode of worship; and no person shall be
compelled to attend, erect, or support, any place of worship, or to
maintain any ministry, against his the person's consent.
SECTION 3. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS



FOLLOWS: Section 7. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness, in consequence of his the person's opinions on matters of religion.

SECTION 4. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 12 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 12. All courts shall be open; and every person, for injury done to him in his the person, or the person's property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. Justice shall be administered freely, and without purchase; completely, and without denial; speedily, and without delay.

SECTION 5. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 13 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 13. (a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have has the right:

- (1) to a public trial, by an impartial jury, in the county in which the offense shall have been committed;
- (2) to be heard by himself and personally, by counsel, and by both;
- (3) to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, against him, and to have a copy thereof;
- (4) to meet the witnesses face to face; and
- (5) to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his the accused's favor.
- (b) Victims of crime, as defined by law, shall have the right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and respect throughout the criminal justice process; and, as defined by law, to be informed of and present during public hearings and to confer with the prosecution, to the extent that exercising these rights does not infringe upon the constitutional rights of the accused.

SECTION 6. ARTICLE 1, SECTION 29 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 29. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon his the person's confession in open court.

SECTION 7. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his the person's residence in the State, Indiana, by reason of his the person's absence, either on business of this State the state or of the United States.

SECTION 8. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 6 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS



FOLLOWS: Section 6. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he the person may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward, to procure his the person's election.

SECTION 9. ARTICLE 2, SECTION 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 10. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, until he the person shall have accounted for, and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he the person may be liable.

SECTION 10. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 7. No person shall be a Senator or a Representative, who, at the time of his the person's election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been for two years next preceding his the person's election, an inhabitant of this State, Indiana, and, for one year next preceding his the person's election, an inhabitant of the district whence he the person may be chosen. Senators shall be at least twenty-five, and Representatives at least twenty-one years of age.

SECTION 11. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 9 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be held at the **state** capitol, of the State, commencing on the Tuesday next after the second Monday in January of each year in which the General Assembly meets unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if, in the opinion of the Governor, the public welfare shall require it, he the Governor may, at any time by proclamation, call a special session. The length and frequency of the sessions of the General Assembly shall be fixed by law.

SECTION 12. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 26 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 26. Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and to have his the member's protest, with his the member's reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

SECTION 13. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 30 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 30. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he the Senator or Representative may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; nor shall he the Senator or Representative be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created,



or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the People.

SECTION 14. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 1 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor. He The Governor shall hold his office during four years, and shall not be eligible more than eight years in any period of twelve years.

SECTION 15. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 2 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 2. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office during four years.

SECTION 16. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 4. Each candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall run jointly in the general election with a candidate for Governor. and his The name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor shall appear jointly on the ballot with the candidate for Governor. Each vote cast for a candidate for Governor shall be considered cast for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor whose name appears on the ballot jointly with that of the successful candidate for Governor shall be elected Lieutenant Governor.

SECTION 17. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United States, and also a resident of the State of Indiana during the five years next preceding his the person's election; nor shall any person be eligible to either of the said offices, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

SECTION 18. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 13 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 13. The Governor shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he the Governor shall judge to be expedient.

SECTION 19. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 14. (a) Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor. The Governor shall have seven days after the day of presentment to act



1	upon such bill as follows:
2	(1) He The Governor may sign it, in which event it shall become
3	a law.
4	(2) He The Governor may veto it:
5	(A) In the event of a veto while the General Assembly is in
6	session, he the Governor shall return such bill, with his the
7	Governor's objections, within seven days of presentment, to
8	the House in which it originated. If the Governor does not
9	return the bill within seven days of presentment, the bill
10	becomes a law notwithstanding the veto.
11	(B) If the Governor returns the bill under clause (A), the
12	House in which the bill originated shall enter the Governor's
13	objections at large upon its journals and proceed to reconsider
14	and vote upon whether to approve the bill. The bill must be
15	reconsidered and voted upon within the time set out in clause
16	(C). If, after such reconsideration and vote, a majority of all
17	the members elected to that House shall approve the bill, it
18	shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other
19	House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and voted
20	upon, and, if approved by a majority of all the members
21	elected to that House, it shall be a law.
22	(C) If the Governor returns the bill under clause (A), the
23	General Assembly shall reconsider and vote upon the approval
24	of the bill before the final adjournment of the next regular
25	session of the General Assembly that follows the regular or
26	special session in which the bill was originally passed. If the
27	House in which the bill originated does not approve the bill
28	under clause (B), the other House is not required to reconsider
29	and vote upon the approval of the bill. If, after voting, either
30	House fails to approve the bill within this time, the veto is
31	sustained.
32	(D) In the event of a veto after final adjournment of a session
33	of the General Assembly, such bill shall be returned by the
34	Governor to the House in which it originated on the first day
35	that the General Assembly is in session after such
36	adjournment, which House shall proceed in the same manner
37	as with a bill vetoed before adjournment. The bill must be
38	reconsidered and voted upon within the time set out in clause
39	(C). If such bill is not so returned, it shall be a law
40	notwithstanding such veto.
41	(3) He The Governor may refuse to sign or veto such the bill in

which event it shall become a law without his the Governor's



signature on the eighth day after presentment to the Governor.

- (b) Every bill presented to the Governor which is signed by him the Governor or on which he the Governor fails to act within said seven days after presentment shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ten days of presentment. The failure to so file shall not prevent such a the bill from becoming a law.
- (c) In the event a bill is passed over the Governor's veto, such the bill shall be filed with the Secretary of State without further presentment to the Governor, provided that, in the event of such passage over the Governor's veto in the next succeeding General Assembly, the passage shall be deemed to have been the action of the General Assembly which initially passed such the bill.

SECTION 20. ARTICLE 5, SECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 17. The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, the Governor may suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case has been reported to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor may remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be provided by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures were made, and the several amounts remitted; provided, however, the General Assembly may, by law, constitute a council composed of officers of State, without whose advice and consent the Governor may not grant pardons, in any case, except those left to his the Governor's sole power by law.

SECTION 21. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 21 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 21. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate; have a right, when in committee of the whole, to join in debate, and to vote on all subjects; and, whenever the Senate shall be equally divided, he the Lieutenant Governor shall give the casting vote.

SECTION 22. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 22. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be



increased nor diminished, during the term for which he the Governor shall have been elected.

SECTION 23. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 23 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 23. The Lieutenant Governor, while he shall act for acting as President of the Senate, shall receive for his services, the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and any person, acting as Governor, shall receive the compensation attached to the office of Governor.

SECTION 24. ARTICLE 5, SECTION 24 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 24. Neither the Governor nor Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible to any other office, during the term for which he the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall have been elected.

SECTION 25. ARTICLE 6, SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 4. No person shall be elected, or appointed, as a county officer, who is not an elector of the county and who has not been an inhabitant of the county one year next preceding his the person's election or appointment.

SECTION 26. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 3. Chief Justice. (a) The Chief Justice of the State shall be selected by the judicial nominating commission from the members of the Supreme Court and he shall retain that office for a period of five years, subject to reappointment in the same manner, except that a member of the Court may resign the office of Chief Justice without resigning from the Court. During a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice caused by absence, illness, incapacity or resignation all powers and duties of that office shall devolve upon the member of the Supreme Court who is senior in length of service and if equal in length of service the determination shall be by lot until such time as the cause of the vacancy is terminated or the vacancy is filled.

(b) The Chief Justice of the State shall appoint such persons as the General Assembly by law may provide for the administration of his the Chief Justice's office. The Chief Justice shall have prepared and submit to the General Assembly regular reports on the condition of the courts and such other reports as may be requested.

SECTION 27. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 7. Judicial Circuits. The State shall, from time to



time, be divided into judicial circuits; and a Judge for each circuit shall be elected by the voters thereof. He The circuit Judge shall:

(1) reside within the circuit; and shall

- (2) have been duly admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Indiana; he shall and
- (3) hold his office for the term of six years, if he the Judge so long behaves well.

SECTION 28. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 9 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 9. Judicial Nominating Commission. (a) There shall be one judicial nominating commission for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. This commission shall, in addition, be the commission on judicial qualifications for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

(b) The judicial nominating commission shall consist of seven members, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, one of whom shall be the Chief Justice of the State or a Justice of the Supreme Court whom he may designate, who designated by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice or the Justice designated by the Chief Justice shall act as chairman. the commission's chair. Those admitted to the practice of law shall elect three of their number to serve as members of said the commission. All elections shall be in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. The Governor shall appoint to the commission three citizens, not admitted to the practice of law. The terms of office and compensation for members of a judicial nominating commission shall be fixed by the General Assembly. No member of a judicial nominating commission other than the Chief Justice or his the Chief Justice's designee shall hold any other salaried public office. No member shall hold an office in a political party or organization. No member of the judicial nominating commission shall be eligible for appointment to a judicial office so long as he is a member of during the member's tenure on the commission and for a period of three years thereafter. after the member's tenure ends.

SECTION 29. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 10. Selection of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals. (a) A vacancy in a judicial office in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals shall be filled by the Governor, without regard to political affiliation, from a list of three nominees presented to him the Governor by the judicial nominating commission. If the Governor shall fail to make an appointment from the list within sixty days from the day it is presented,



to him, the appointment shall be made by the Chief Justice or the acting Chief Justice from the same list.

(b) To be eligible for nomination as a justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals, a person must be domiciled within the geographic district, a citizen of the United States, admitted to the practice of law in the courts of the State for a period of not less than ten (10) years or must have served as a judge of a circuit, superior or criminal court of the State of Indiana for a period of not less than five (5) years.

SECTION 30. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 11 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 11. Tenure of Justices of Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals. (a) A justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals shall serve until the next general election following the expiration of two years from the date of appointment, and subject to approval or rejection by the electorate, shall continue to serve for terms of ten years, so long as he the justice or judge retains his office. In the case of a justice of the Supreme Court, the electorate of the entire state shall vote on the question of approval or rejection. In the case of judges a judge of the Court of Appeals, the electorate of the geographic district in which he the judge serves shall vote on the question of approval or rejection.

- **(b)** Every such justice and judge shall retire at the age specified by statute in effect at the commencement of his the justice's or judge's current term.
- **(c)** Every such justice or judge is disqualified from acting as a judicial officer, without loss of salary, while there is pending:
 - (1) an indictment or information charging him the justice or judge in any court in the United States with a crime punishable as a felony under the laws of Indiana or the United States; or
 - (2) a recommendation to the Supreme Court by the commission on judicial qualifications for his the justice's or judge's removal or retirement.
- (d) On recommendation of the commission on judicial qualifications or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend such justice or judge from office without salary when in any court in the United States he the justice or judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under the laws of Indiana or the United States, or of any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If his the justice's or judge's conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and he the justice or judge shall be paid his the justice's or judge's salary for the period of suspension. If he the justice or



- **judge** is suspended and his the conviction becomes final the Supreme Court shall remove him the justice or judge from office.
- **(e)** On recommendation of the commission on judicial qualifications the Supreme Court may:
 - (1) retire such justice or judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of his duties and is or is likely to become permanent; and
 - (2) censure or remove such justice or judge, for action occurring not more than six years prior to the commencement of his the justice's or judge's current term, when such action constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.
- **(f)** A justice or judge so retired by the Supreme Court shall be considered to have retired voluntarily. A justice or judge so removed by the Supreme Court is ineligible for judicial office and pending further order of the Court, he is suspended from practicing law in this State.
- **(g)** Upon receipt by the Supreme Court of any such recommendation, the Court shall hold a hearing, at which such justice or judge is entitled to be present, and make such determinations as shall be required. No justice shall participate in the determination of such hearing when it concerns himself. the justice.
- **(h)** The Supreme Court shall make rules implementing this section and provide for convening of hearings. Hearings and proceedings shall be public upon request of the justice or judge whom it concerns.
- (i) No such justice or judge shall, during his the justice's or judge's term of office, engage in the practice of law, run for elective office other than a judicial office, directly or indirectly make any contribution to, or hold any office in, a political party or organization or take part in any political campaign.
- SECTION 31. ARTICLE 7, SECTION 12 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 12. Substitution of Judges. The General Assembly may provide, by law, that the judge of one circuit may hold the courts of another circuit, in cases of necessity or convenience; and in case of temporary inability of any judge, from sickness or other cause, to hold the courts in his the judge's circuit, provision may be made, by law, for holding such courts.
- SECTION 32. ARTICLE 15, SECTION 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA IS AMENDED TO



READ AS FOLLOWS: Section 3. Whenever it is provided in this Constitution, or in any law which may be hereafter passed, that any officer, other than a member of the General Assembly, shall hold his office for any given term, the same shall be construed to mean, that such officer shall hold his office for such term, and until his the officer's successor shall have been elected and qualified.

